

Bucks County Gazette:

JESSE O. THOMAS, Editor.

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A CURIOSITY OF POLITICAL HISTORY.

The probabilities are that the documents and dispatches which passed between Grant and Hancock, while the latter was in command of the Fifth Military District, will soon be published, and they will be found interesting reading. The controversy grew out of the Confederate plot to defeat reconstruction. Andrew Johnson, who had been elected Vice President by the Republicans, and who succeeded to an office he was lamentably unable to fill, through assassination, opened the conspiracy by endeavoring to sell the party which had put him in office. To this end he inaugurated the famous "My Policy," which resulted in a long and bitter contest between the President and Congress, ending finally with the proceedings for impeachment. His plan, in brief, was to get the Democratic nomination, and by creating a split in the Republican party, secure for himself a fusion strength which would insure his election to the Presidency. Upon the Republicans who supported him he depended through the lavish use of patronage, and he felt so sure of them that the most of his efforts were directed towards the conciliation of the Confederates. There was only one way in which he could do this effectually. The close of the war and the consequent mustering out of the great body of the Federal troops left the South almost entirely in the hands of those who had been in rebellion. Military districts were formed and troops stationed here and there, but they could do little to defend the Union men in the South. Still they were a certain check, and the ex-rebels were anxious to get rid of them, or to have their power so reduced that it would amount to little or nothing. This Johnson was willing to grant. The district in which the most murders were being committed and where the outrages were the most frequent was the Fifth, and there General Sheridan was in command. His stern sense of duty impelled him to do what he could to protect those who were at the mercy of rebel malignity, and as a consequence, he made himself very unpopular, and the Confederates began to use their influence to secure his removal. Backed by Northern Copperheads they had little trouble, and Sheridan was removed from the command of the division. As soon as this was done, Johnson offered the position to General George H. Thomas, but that gallant soldier answered that it would be useless for him to take it, since he could not support the administration in its claim that peace and harmony existed, but would, on the contrary, be forced to follow in the footsteps of Sheridan, and exert himself to save the lives of the Union men of the district. Then it was offered to Hancock, and he seized it with avidity. Before he left Washington he was winned and dined by prominent Democrats; and in one or two speeches he delivered at the time, he clearly outlined to them his intention to assist Johnson in defeating reconstruction.

Now comes one of the curiosities of history. In the Democratic convention of 1865 Johnson appeared to get his reward, but it was refused him. But twelve years later, when the master is dead, the tool obtains that for which his superior sold his party and sold himself.

—To Montgomery Square belongs the honor of being the birthplace of General Hancock. The veritable old mansion, in which the General's mother soothed his infant pinnings with the prediction that he would one of these days be President, yet remains intact, situated about a quarter of a mile east of the village. The property, which originally consisted of over 200 well thilled acres, and contained two dwelling houses reached by a long line running south from the State road, is now owned by Jacob Swartley, of North Wales. The family remained here but a year or two after Winfield's birth (the nurse on the memorable occasion, a relative, is still living near North Wales) when the father, Benjamin F. Hancock, removed his family into the building now known as Montgomery Square school house, where Harry Magee has taught for the year or two past. From there the family removed to Norristown—the General being then four or five years of age.—*North Wales Record.*

—The New York Tribune: "General Hancock is the Democratic nominee, not because of his soldierly qualities or his statesmanship, but because the Democratic delegates at Cincinnati believed General Smith's story about him, and believed that a man who was so willing to resort to revolutionary proceedings in behalf of another would not shrink from doing it on his own account if the opportunity were given him. And the same considerations that induced the Democracy to nominate him should lead him to resign his commission in the army."

—The Board of Pardon's clement disposition has had the effect of largely increasing its business, and its doors were besieged at yesterday's meeting with applicants for mercy. The most important case presented was that of John S. Morton, the ex-President of the Market-street Railway, in whose behalf a really strong appeal was made, and whose crime is less odious since its punishment has become a subject of comparison. The Board has granted him a hearing.

—The Langhorne Reuben is still unhappy because Hon. C. N. Taylor voted as he pleased as delegate at Chicago. The weather is too warm now to trouble about a matter that is past. But suppose Mr. Taylor had voted for Mr. Blaine on every ballot, is there anybody who imagines he would have been nominated?

—The President has signed the commission of David M. Key to the United States District Judge of the Eastern and Middle Districts of Tennessee, and of Horace Maynard, of Tennessee, to be Postmaster General of the United States. Judge Key will not assume his new duties until Mr. Maynard arrives and relieves him as the head of the department.

CAMPAIGN ECHOES.

GARFIELD AND HANCOCK.

When such able and independent journals as the New York Nation and the Springfield Republican declare that the evidence does not implicate the Republican candidate in Credit Mobilier or any other frauds, and when such distinguished Democrats as Judge Black and Senator Thurman, men who have no intellectual superiors in their party, express their personal confidence in his integrity, the attempt to show that Gen. Garfield is morally a weak man is defeated. He is strong in the confidence of ex-President Woolsey and other distinguished educators of the nation, and the earnest endorsement of men of the highest character for intellectual ability and moral worth affirms that the Republicans have chosen a leader in whose unbending rectitude the people may have perfect faith.

Gen. Garfield is a giant in intellectual strength. In native ability, in broad scholarship, in familiarity with the great questions in debate among statesmen, in experience of public life, in power over men as a leader, he has no superiors among the public men of the day. Upon the battle-field and in the arena of statesmen he has been tried and found strong. His judgment commands universal respect, his opinion is received with profound attention.

Gen. Hancock, a brave subordinate commander and a gentleman, would never administer the office if elected President. His Secretary of State, or some ring of Congressmen, would do it for him. He has no knowledge of or fondness for business of state. But no one doubts that Gen. Garfield, if elected, will really be the President.—*N. Y. Evening Mail.*

HANCOCK'S LACED LOUISIANA RECORD.

For attempts to protect the loyal citizens of Louisiana President Johnson removed General Sheridan, against the remonstrance of General Grant, and ordered General Hancock to the command of that district. General Hancock promptly showed that he was the man for the purpose. Upon his advent he issued a general order, telling the citizens that their Courts and Legislature would be allowed to govern in their own way, and that in no case would the military interfere, save that of actual breach of the peace. This made the ex-Rebels bold and confident, and placed them in as complete control as during the war. He issued another order annulling General Sheridan's order as to jurors, and saying that the "qualifications of a juror" under the law, a proper subject for the decision of the Court, and that "the commanding general in the discharge of the trust reposed in him will maintain the just power of the judiciary, and is unwilling to permit the civil authorities and laws to be embarrassed by military interference."

The effect of this was like an official proclamation of the restoration of the lost cause. He soon followed this with another order annulling General Sheridan's order as to registration of voters. This completed the Rebel restoration, and made the name of General Hancock popular with all the unconstructed Rebels. The Rebel uprising which General Hancock's course made, and the measures which it forced Congress and next Executive to use to put it down, renewed the civil agitation and insecurity in Louisiana, and put back the pacification, to the great injury of the State. It made General Hancock the Confederate, but it was for that which was not creditable to his character as a soldier.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

UNDER FALSE COLORS.

The Southern leaders, who are keen judges of men, found him [Hancock] easy to manage, and the Louisianians were captivated—as they well might be—by his good nature, social traits and general temperament.

They would have preferred Bayard, who needs no "crumming" to evolve constitutional law that will serve Southern purposes. But one unlucky speech prevented their concentration on the accomplished statesman of Delaware. He was out of the question. So they took Hancock. Why? Because he fought so superbly at Gettysburg? Not at all, so far as they were concerned. It was the essays on constitutional law that Judge Black had taught him, which captured them.

So they found it convenient to put a gallant Union soldier to the fore and the Union flag in the place of honor, in order to steal control of the government and to put it under the direction of the man who used Black's brains to execute Andrew Johnson's disloyal purposes. It is not the first time that rebels have tried to "steal the march" on Union men, under the flag of the Union. It was quite a common trick during the war.—*N. Y. Mail.*

SUPERANNUATED JOHNSONISM.

The Democratic party has a military candidate. After all the outcry it has made over the unfitness of the soldier in politics and the desirability of statesmanship, it has passed over its "strong" men, who were ready and anxious to revive the traditions of the old days and return to the ancient landmarks, and has lighted on a Union General in the hope of appropriating the enthusiasm of a period which is now past and in which it figured most discreditably. It is trying to steal the discarded thunder of its enemies, and is in imminent danger of damaging itself with bolts which it is unaccustomed to handle, and whose echoes are likely to awaken memories that will only remind the country of the party's disgrace.

The strength of the Union soldier was in the cause for which he stood, and it was the soldier without the cause. In the present politics of the country General Hancock's name stands for nothing. In regard to living issues his nomination has no significance, and a labored attempt is made to draw a slender support of much-needed capital from a dead and gone period when Congress and President Johnson were at odds over the reconstruction of the Rebel States. Of all the dead issues of American politics that of reconstruction has gone furthest beyond resurrection, except the extension of slavery, with which Mr. English, of Indiana, had an unsavory connection. If this were not so, there could be no understanding less likely to meet the approbation of the American people than that of dragging it into life again.

In the desperate endeavor to associate General Hancock with some political idea, the Democrats can find nothing better than Andy Johnsonism of a dozen years ago. He is said to represent the idea of the sub-

ordination of the military to the civil power, but there is no question of that before the people now. He represents it at the most inopportune time. After the subjugation of the Southern Rebellion, ten states found themselves under the military power of the United States, and the question for the Government to solve was how best to reorganize them in the Union with all needed guarantees for the rights of their citizens. The law-making power of the country, under the guidance of statesmen of whom the Republican party has no occasion to be ashamed, solved that difficult problem, and held these States by the military arm of the Government until it was completed. Mr. Johnson, with his policy, was the chief obstacle in the way, but it was overcome. Then the question of subordinating the civil administration, in States which had no constitutional government, to the military authority of the nation was ended with vitality. That policy was opposed by Johnson and all the old State rights Democrats, and with that opposition General Hancock saw fit to identify himself, in defiance of the very law under which he was appointed to act. That is his stock in trade to-day as a "constitutional lawyer" and an "American statesman," epithets bestowed upon him by sundry leaders of his party. Can Johnsonism and the reconstruction issue be dragged from the grave at this late day and used as the sole political support of a candidate for the Presidency?—*New York Times.*

—Of all the myriad bugs which nature has invented to pester us, says the *Home* (N.Y.) *Mining Index*, the Mill Creek wood tick is boss. The thing has a shell like a terrapin, with mouths all around and a dozen or two of legs, each one armed with a diamond drill. It burrows into the flesh like a gopher, and often becomes distended with blood to the size of a hazel-nut, when it drops off, leaving an egg in the cavity. This germ causes an intolerable itching and burning, and a sore that is often difficult to heal. It is next to impossible to guard against them. Men are attacked in the most sensitive places, and out of a dozen persons sitting in a saloon or anywhere else about three or four will all the time be popping up as if hoisted out of a pigeon-trap, shrieking with pain. The new-comer is startled, and inquires the cause of this queerness. The reply is, "Wood-ticks." Carpet tacks and patent rat-traps ain't nothin' to them.

—A Washington dispatch to the *Cincinnati Commercial* says: "An attempt has been made to show that Don Cameron's refusal to act as chairman of the Republican National Committee was due to dissatisfaction with the nomination of Garfield, and that his claim of ill-health was a sham. Persons just back to this city from the Springs, where Mr. Cameron has his cottage, say nothing could be more malicious than such a charge. His health is so much undermined as to cause his friends serious apprehension, and only an entire abstinence from all excitement or mental strain, he is advised, will assure his restoration to health. He is under the care of a physician, and has dropped everything but attention to his nervous condition. He is taking sulphur baths and medicine regularly, and is utterly unable to do anything requiring the least strain upon his nervous system."

—The Philadelphia *Times* is an enterprising journal, and has found that the increase in the population of Bucks county was only 37 in ten years. It does not state which "ten years" this was, but of one thing it may be assured, and that is, that it was not during the past ten years. When the full census returns of the county for this year are in, the *Times* will have an opportunity to correct its arithmetic in this particular as well as in its estimate of the gain in the population of Bristol. It stated that there was an increase in population in our borough of 54 per cent., when the correct figures make it over 60 per cent.

—Doylestown has a population of 2,605; Newtown, 950; Morrisville, 973; Langhorne, 538; and Hulmeville, 879. But Bristol has as many as all these put together, and 352 to spare,—almost enough to populate another Hulmeville. The prospect is that when the next census is taken, Bristol will have more population than all the other towns in the county combined.

—Within a few weeks postoffices at Pottstown, Doylestown and Columbia have been entered, safe blown open and robbed. G. W. Middlewood has been caught in Philadelphia, trying to sell stamps at twenty per cent. discount, and held for a hearing. He claims to be a salesman for a Davenport (Ia.) company, and says he has a wife and family in Detroit, Mich.

—North Wales, in Montgomery county, is nearly tickled to death because General Hancock is said to have been born there. If he should happen to be elected, we presume he will choose a cabinet officer from his native place.

—The Philadelphia Press has come out in new type, and is otherwise improved. It is now one of the best looking papers in the country, and continues to be the ablest and most enterprising Republican journal in the State.

—The English learn that if we are to "whip creation" it must be on our agricultural and not on our mechanical advantages, because of the 50,000,000 Americans the majority are breeders of cattle and growers of grain.

—The Republican National Committee has organized with ex-Governor Marshall Jewell, of Connecticut, as chairman, ex-Senator Dorsey as secretary, and a large and representative Executive Committee.

—The fishway introduced in Columbia dam has proved an utter failure. There has been less dead caught this year about it than in any year since the attempt at the experiment.

—Irvin B. Schultz, of Schuylkill, Berks county, who was only 10 years of age, died at that place on Friday from a malarial affection contracted while a student at Princeton College.

—The people who believe in spirits will shortly convene in the woods at Creedmore Park, Tacony. Next Sunday is the time for the opening of the camp-meeting.

—The *Montrose Republican* calls Hancock the "barbaric candidate," and the barbarism has already done out.

—The new silk works at Scranton are nearly ready for operation.

Cleanings.

The Doylestown gas works were sold at sheriff's sale last week for \$20,000. Morris & Tasker, of Philadelphia, were the purchasers.

The owners of the Doylestown Seminary have sold that property to Prof. A. C. Winters, of New York, who will soon take possession and re-open that school for the regular Fall term.

Lambertville, N. J., has a population of 4,183. The increase in ten years is 338.

James Scott, of Newtown, lost two of his horses by sore throat last week.

A foolish house in Norristown recently chewed the whiskey-saturated cork of a toilet bottle, got drunk and was captured.

William Abbott, of Davisville, an iron founder of Philadelphia, has introduced iron pig troughs into that neighborhood.

We learn that there is to be a grand reunion of Odd Fellows of Eastern Pennsylvania and parts of New Jersey at Langhorne Park, on the 24th inst.

A law was passed in 1721, during the reign of George III, forbidding the manufacture, offering for sale, or firing of any guns, aquibis, pistols, rockets, or other fireworks in Pennsylvania. This law has never been repealed, and is still in existence.

The *Farm Journal* gives this advice: "Never buy a horse while in motion; watch him while he stands at rest and you will discover his weak points. If sound he will stand firmly and squarely on his limbs, without moving any of them, the feet planted flat upon the ground, with legs plumb and naturally poised."

There were 1,100 bathers at Long Branch pier on Sunday and 1,000 on Monday. The receipts at the pier on Sunday were ten per cent. greater than on any previous day of its history.

—Everybody who was awakened shortly after midnight on Sunday by the explosion of fire-arms and the accompanying din of tin pans, in conjunction with the patriotic air discoursed by the band, sincerely hopes that the Fourth of July will not again extend over twenty-four hours during this century.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOW TO GET almost Everything.

Do you know how to get in the easiest way and to best advantage what you want for dress and house-furnishing?

First, how: Write for a catalogue; see what you can learn from it about the things you want. If samples can be useful to you, ask for them and state your wants so plainly that exactly the right samples can be sent.

Second, where: The place where goods are kept in the greatest variety; where they are sold for what they really are in respect to quality; where prices are lowest; where most care is taken to serve customers acceptably; and where you have the right to return whatever is not satisfactory.

There—no matter where you are—if you make your wants known and avail yourself of your privileges, you will get the best things in the best way, promptly and without trouble or risk; sometimes by mail, sometimes by express, almost always at less cost for carriage than the money you save in the price.

John Wanamaker, Philadelphia, Pa.
Chestnut, Thirteenth, Market and Juniper.

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WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED.
1288 Pages. 3000 Engravings.
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It is recommended by State Supps of Schools in 35 States, and by 50 College Pres'ts.
A CHOICE GIFT.
For all ages.
HOLIDAYS, WEDDING BIRTHDAY, ANNIVERSARY, or any other day; for PASTOR, TEACHER, PARENT, CHILD, FRIEND, Published by G. & C. MERRIAM, Springfield, Mass.

Money collected. Property rented.

A. WEIR GILKESON, Attorney-at-Law, Bristol, Pa.

Penions obtained. Office with B. F. GILKESON.

Now ready.

BUTTERICK & CO'S.

MARCH FASHION SHEET.

Now ready.

Now ready.

J. Wesley Wright,
Next to Canal Bridge,
MILL STREET,
BRISTOL, PA.
1880. SPRING. 1880.

I am now opening some of the latest novelties in
SPRING GOODS,
Consisting of
DRESS FABRICS,
in great variety.

ALL WOOL BLACK CASHMERE,
ALL WOOL BLACK CASHMERE.

Cloths for Ladies, SACQUES and ULSTERS,
And Children's SUITINGS.

Hamburgs, Hamburgs, Hamburgs!
From 3c. yard up. Just received.

LADIES' MISSES and
CHILDREN'S HOSIERY,
Comprising some of the very latest novelties in
STRIPES,
SOLID COLORS
and EMBROIDERED.

LADIES' BALBRIGGAN HOSE, Silk
Embroidered, at 25c. pair.

LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS,
LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS,
SKIRTS,
NIGHT DRESSES,
CHEMISES,
DRAWERS,
CROSET COVERS

INFANTS SLIPS and ROBES,
CHILDREN'S DRESSES.

LACES, RIBBONS, FRINGES, SILKS,
LISLETHREAD and KID GLOVES.

Corsets! Corsets!! Corsets!!!
Large variety of prices.

TRIMMING SILKS
and SATINS,
All shades.

TABLE LINENS, TOWELS,
TOWELING and NAPKINS.

CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
WINDOW SHADES.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS:
GRANITE,
PORCELAIN
and GLASS WARE,
ROGERS'
SILVER PLATED WARE,
WOOD and WILLOW WARE.

Grocery Department,
Full and complete.

BUTTERICK & CO'S.

MARCH FASHION SHEET,
Now ready.

Now ready.

Now ready.

Now ready.

Now ready.

Now ready.

Now ready.

Now ready.

Now ready.

Now ready.

Now ready.

Now ready.

Now ready.

Now ready.

PHILADELPHIA.
BUILDING OF NEW STORE
BY
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
AND
CLOSING SALE OF DRY GOODS
ON
AN EXTRAORDINARY SCALE.

We hereby announce to the public that our Rebuilding Operations, now in progress, will include some radical changes in our present store, and during the summer materially reduce the size of the building. We find ourselves with the largest stock we have ever had at this stage of the season, aggregating almost

A MILLION DOLLARS IN VALUE.

And it is not only desirable, but necessary, that a large portion thereof should be closed at once.

Although the great bulk of this stock was contracted for on a basis of values much lower than now, we have determined, after careful consideration, instead of storing away the goods, to distribute among our patrons and consumers generally, my one-half, or

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS' WORTH.

At such Prices as may be necessary in order to specially close. We have, therefore, inaugurated

A GREAT CLOSING SALE

In Every Department, and propose to distribute such bargains among the people, far and wide, as will be our most effective advertisements for the new store we propose to open in the early autumn.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE:

We do not claim to have reduced everything, for there are certain goods in such limited supply that we can scarcely meet the demand. SUCH GOODS WILL NOT BE REDUCED. But outside of these a radical mark-down has taken place, and many goods that are selling well are marked away down to insure their immediate clearance. The opportunity to secure bargains is a very unusual one, and buyers of Dry Goods the country over should promptly put in an appearance at our house.

Our organization and our facilities for distributing large quantities of goods are believed to be unequalled, but every effort will be made to strengthen it and increase its efficiency during this closing sale, so that all who visit us may be waited on promptly and to their entire satisfaction.

Discarding all sensational or exaggerated statements we throw upon the market this immense stock of Dry Goods, determined to sell the amount named at whatever sacrifice may be necessary to accomplish the object.

All who need Dry Goods or who can be induced by the certainty of saving, to anticipate their wants, should visit us in person. From present indications the goods will be sold too rapidly to insure in all cases perfect satisfaction in the filling of orders through the Mail Order Department during the continuance of this great closing sale.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
EIGHTH AND MARKET STS., PHILA.

ESTABLISHED 1854.
W. J. HEISS BRO. & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Girard Avenue and Front Street, Philadelphia.

FLOUR A SPECIALTY.

IVINS & BRO.,
66 N. 2nd St.
Near Arch st.,
PHILADELPHIA.

Wearise our friends to purchase as early as possible, as prices must advance. We have carpets to match all the new styles of furniture. We give reliable goods at the lowest prices.

FURNITURE,
CARPETS,
BEDDING,
FEATHERS

CARPET STORE.
GREEN'S OLD RELIABLE CARPET STORE,
No. 323 North Second Street Philadelphia.
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, MATTINGS, STAIR ROPS, MATS, RUGS, &c.
All the new Spring Styles. The best quality and the lowest prices. All goods warranted.
PAYNE G. GREEN.

REMOVAL.
THE STOVE AND TIN STORE,
Formerly at 30. 15 MILL STREET has removed to RADCLIFFE, opposite Post office, where we are prepared to do all kinds of TIN, SHEET IRON, COPPER, and ZINC work to order. STOVES, HEATERS, RANGES in Stock, or furnished at short notice. Roofing and Spouting done at the lowest possible prices for cash.

A full assortment of Custom Made Tin Ware constantly on hand. Agents for the IRON CLAD MILK CANS. Also, a prime article of Milk Cans of our own make. Give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, and you will save by it.

THOMAS BARNARD,
Radcliffe St., Opposite Post Office.

ROBERT BELL,
No. 8 SPRUCE STREET,
Keeps constantly on hand a fresh stock of general groceries.

TEAS, COFFEES AND SPICES
a specialty. Also, Rogers' Flour.

ESTATE NOTICE.
Estate of Joseph Wright, of Bristol Borough, Bucks County, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having legal claims against the same are desired to present in proper order for settlement, without delay, to
HENRY M. WRIGHT, Executors.
SARAH WRIGHT,
Bristol, June 11th, 1880.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.
The Borough Treasurer will sit at the Town Hall, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, JULY 10th and 11th, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 6 o'clock P. M. of each day, for the purpose of receiving the Borough of Bristol to make application to the Court of Common Pleas of Bucks County, to be held at Doylestown in and for said county upon Monday, the ninth day of August, 1880, at 2 o'clock P. M. of said day, for a decree of said Court authorizing the said Board of School Directors of Bristol Borough to borrow money to an amount not exceeding Ten Thousand Dollars, for the purpose of erecting a new School House in the Third Ward of said Borough of Bristol.

WILLIAM H. HALL,
JACOB S. YOUNG,
WILSON RANDALL,
EDWARD C. BRUNSON,
CHAS. S. WOOLARD,
School Directors of Bristol Borough.
June 24, 1880.

WELCOME E. SHELTON.
June 24, 1880.

